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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

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Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 25th, 1887, was as

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Saturday, Feb. IV	650
Sunday, Feb. 20	000
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Tuesday, Feb. 23	.150
Tuesday, Feb. 23	,090
Thursday Feb 24	1.00
Friday, Feb. 25	325

THE fiftieth congress may do something. The forty-ninth probably anticipated this and waited for it.

It is now said that the world will not come to an end until A. D. 3000. There is yet a hope for the Omaha charter.

THERE has been no war cloud "hovering over Europe" for the last four days. What can be the matter over there?

According to numerous interviews in all the Chicago papers, Dr. Miller did not make his eastern trip this time in cognito.

CONGRESS has adjourned, and Stinking Water Jim failed to either whip a man or introduce a bill since the holiday recess.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE will, as usual, to-morrow contain many special features of interest to all classes of readers.

ANOTHER paper mentions Robert Lincoln's name in connection with the presidency. It appears to us that this is an unhusked chestnut.

THE New York boodlers have been dispensed with, but we fail to hear of the Nebraska bribe-givers being called upon to make statements.

A TIN SOLDIER" is the title of a play

The Close of Congress. The forty-ninth congress ended its contitutional existence at noon yesterday. very pronounced in the past in their ac-It was in most respects a rather remarkacusation of republican senates and presible boly, which will be memorable for dents for alleged wrongful assumption of power, but if all were true as charged what it omitted to do quite as much as for what it did. Coming into existence it would not begin to equal the undiswith the first democratic administration puted facts of the illegal monopoly of in twenty-four years, and having in its popular branch a large majority in political sympathy with the administration, the country expected of it important legislation in the direction of reforms to which that majority and the administration were pledged by their party. This expectation has been disappointed. In the most important respect in which the democratic majority in congress could have kept faith with the party pledge and given the people needed relief, a reduction of the revenues by a wise and just revision of the tariff, it has wholly failed. With a large surplus in the national treasury, steadily growing under a revenue system no longer necessary to the

the people the millions in excess of

the wants of the government that will be

taken from them before the next congress

can give the desired relief. The explan-

ation of this failure is familiar to the

country. The jealousies of ambitious and

selfish leaders have prevented harmony

legislation by democratic house committees, and the autocratic assumption by a democratic president of a higher right to dictate the legislation of the country than that of senate and house combined. Senator Hoar properly contrasted the official conduct of Henry Clay and James G. Blaine as speakers, with that of Mr. Carlisle, greatly to the latter's disadvantage, who was charged with informing a member, who desired to move the adoption of a measure that, if it could be got up, would pass almost unanimously, 'that the presiding officer had determined that it was not expedient to have any measure of that kind proposed during that session of congress." Thus the proper requirements of the government, speaker tyrannizes over the house, the house committees dictate to the senate, and therefore an unjust and oppressive exaction upon the people, the democrats and the president lords it over all. It is time to call a halt, and the republicans of the forty-ninth congress were of the senate mean to do so. Notice is unable to agree upon any policy given that hereafter the dictation of three for stopping the growth of this accumulation, and thus leaving with or four persons in the house will not be

usurpation of power must and shall end.

The democrats in congress have been

acted upon. The Fiftieth congress will be interesting in view of this declaration of senators. There will be reform.

submitted to, no matter how many extra

sessions result, and the notice will be

Other Lands Than Ours.

The opening of the German reichstag of purpose and unity of action. The inoccurred on Thursday, and is described terests and welfare of the people have as having been dramatic, though hardly been compelled to wait upon the schemes of self-selling politicians. It was a game solemn. Bismarck was not present, but the grand old soldier, Von Moltke, was between factional leaders, in which the there to receive the general homage. concerns of the masses had only the nar-The address of the aged emperor was rowest consideration. Neither side can frequently interrupted by cheers, and its claim to have much the advantage in this entirely pacific tone, according to the selfish and unpatriotic contention. The brief telegraphic abstract, must have had obstructive methods of the minority faca reassuring effect most welcome to all tion were hardly more reprehensible than elements, as it undoubtedly will have the dogmatic and uncomprimising policy throughout Europe. The emperor reof the majority, and the motives of the iterates the declarations of himself and leaders of both were the same. This sithis prime minister in the last reichstag, uation in congress necessarily rendered that the essential condition to peace is the administation powerless, and it has the most ample preparation for war. He rarely happened in our history that the executive branch of the government said the foreign policy of the nation is to maintain peace with all the powers, and exerted so little influence upon legislaparticularly with the neighbors of Gertion as has been the case with the presmany, and he assured the reichstag that ent administration. In consequence of if it would give the nation the power to the opposition of one or the exert its full strength for self-protection. other of the factions no polnow and at all times, such action would icy that had administration endorsestrengthen the guarantees of peace and ment had the least chance of success, if revive the doubts which had been created indeed it was given even respectful conby the late parliamentary debates. There can be no doubt that these assurances of The first session of the forty-ninth conthe emperor are made with gress, though lasting eight months, did entire sincerity, and there is little of national importance in the way less reason to question them now that he of new legislation. The session that is enabled to present the desires of the ended-vesterday was more fruitful, and government to a parliament in which it is but just to say that most of the legisthere is a safe majority at least for the lation by which it will be favorably septennate, the most objectionable fearemembered was of republican origin. ture in the military programme of the The most important measure of the government, and doubtiess therefore for session is the inter-state commerce law, whatever other military measures shall which as adopted was mainly the bill be deemed necessary to fully carry out framed by a republican senator. The the military policy. Another part of the retaliation bill was also introduced by a emperor's speech which will att act attenrepublican senator, and the defeat of all tion is that in which he expresses gratilegislation in this direction, which would fication at the benevolent disposition of have resulted if the ambition of the demothe pope toward the empire. It is obvious cratic chairman of the foreign affairs that the manifestation of influence made committee of the house had been perby the vatican in the German elections is mitted to have its way, was only pre-vented by the firm stand of the republito have results very much to the advantage of Catholicism in that empire. It cans of the senate. Other important has shown itself to be a power which measures that became laws at the last Bismarck had very much underrated, and t will be a long time before another Ger man statesman will attempt the policy that Bismarck pursued in hostility to the church of Rome, and was at last compelled, by the firm stand of its representhe measure forbidding French military tatives in the reichstag, to recede from men to stay in Alsace except on a special or imperil the peace and security permit will be applied to civilians, and of the German empire, Another notable feature of the Emperor's speech is the concession to workingmen in the proposed restoration of the aucient guilds, which were among the institutions that went down under the repressive policy of Bismarck. It is a natural inference that the unlooked for growth of the socialist vote had an important bearing in determining the government to recede from its policy in this matter. On the whole, the opening of the new reichstag presents no unfavorable indications. Queen Victoria held her first "jubilee drawing room" on Thursday, at Buckingham palace. We noted some days ago, on the authority of London correspondents, that interest in the jubilee was not very general or hearty, the popular tendency being rather to ridicule the event, but this occasion seems to have been characterized by an extraordinary manifestation of public concern. There was a great crush at the palace, which is a very commodious edifice, and many thousands of people to whom admission was impossible crowded the thoroughstrength of the cutter and sloop. fares in gratification of their curiosity or to pay such homage as they might to royalty. A drawing room veteran said the extent and brilliancy of the attendance was without precedent in her experience. and a sixty-column supplement of the Court Journal was required to record the names of those present. The queen looked happy, as also did the Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family who were on exhibition. There was an unusual throng of debutants, among them, undoubtedly, a goodly

been called at St. Petersburg for the present month; further, there is a rumor that the peace-loving De Giers is to retire from the position of secretary of state, the position to be given to one of the most reactionary of the pan-slavists, with whom the present emperor is in such close political rapport; Roumania is putting herself in readiness to side with the strongest party to the coming contest; and, finally, it is even said that the ezar has definitely determined on war. Meanwhile, the Austro-Hungarian people are hastening their war preparations, unanimously voting supplies, and doing other things chiefly pointing in the direction of hostilities. So that, for the moment, the war scare has shifted from west to east, at the latter point being nearly as virulent as at any former period.

Russia has at last announced her contribution to the new appliances designed to increase the deadliness of war, upon which nearly all the nations of Europe have lately been engaged. Her slackness in providing herself with magazine rifles and her apparent lack of extra-murderous bombs like the French melinite have often been remarked, especially as she has seemed to be getting ready to go to war. Now, it appears, she has a new explosive fifteen times as destructive as gunpowder. with the further advantage of "not producing any smoke." If, as is presumed, this compound is intended for use in field pieces, or small arms, or both, it ought to be very important to her. It is well

known that in some battles there has been a voluntary cessation of heavy and continuous artillery fire simply for the reason that the enemy was found to be using the dense smoke as a cover for manœuvres. Whether the possession of this new explosive has had anything to do with Russia's willingness to fight is only a matter of conjecture, If the predictions of peace which M. de Giers is making are well founded other nations may have a chance to learn Russia's secret in other ways than by bitter experience.

Russia would enter into asingle-handed contest with Austria under great advantages. The field force under her peace establishment comprises 612,000 efficers and men. With the first reserves, including the Cossack forces she has 890. 000 more, or in round numbers, a total of 1,500,000. Her complete war effective comprises about 2,000,000 men, with nearly 4,000 pieces of artillery, and her militia hable to be called on in war would increase this to nearly 3,000,000. Austria, with a population less than half European Russia's maintains a peace effective of less than 290,000, and hitherto has had a war effective of less than 1,100,000. Only lately has she been organizing her mititia so as to use it like her neighbors. Still, Austria could concentrate her troops easily and can afford to employ her whole effective. Russia needs garrisons in her own domains, has large Asiatic in-

terests, and is watched by unfriendly powers, whereas Austria was perhaps never in her history on terms more amicable with all Europe save Russia. In a Balkan contest Austria would be aided by Bulgaria, probably by Servia, and possibly by Rouminia. Bulgaria, if her strength were not neutralized by the pro-Russian party, could, with Eastern Roumelia and Servia, furnish possibly 150,000 men, leaving reserves to guard home revolts in favor of Russia.

It is announced that the German gov

societies; that the laws dealing with so-

cieties will be rigorously enforced; that

that societies whose rules forbid the ad-

mission of Germans to membership, or

societies which, as a matter of common

sion of electoral rights in Alsace-Lor

raine, German education in the primary

+ +

The interest in yachting matters is cer-

which the Arrow has held for many

years. This will leave the Puritan to de-

man had a herd of 28,000 cattle, and of-

fered \$200,000 for their insurance, but

could find no takers. He says now that

if anyone will give him \$1 a head and

pay his overdraft in bank, he will close

out gladly. The banks of Helena have

made large advances to stockmen, and

are liable to be cripplad. They are now

the same time.

in place of the municipal councils.

which is that the new cable company shall begin work and operate a certain length of line within a tixed time. Such a guarantee, coming from known and responsible parties, will be evidence that tye franchise is not desiren for merely speculative purposes.

Is the house on Thursday a lively de bate on the subject of discharging idle cierks and other employes added to the interest of the proceedings. It was claimed that pages were on the pay roll who had never performed an hour's work, while there were others drawing \$3 per day who had never materialized-except to get the salary. Among the clerks it was gravely and reproachfully announced that some of them had never written a line except to sign their names to vouchers and warrants. However, the wailing cry of economy and reform accomplished nothing The employes will all be discharged-and be appointed the next day. Here is madness with little method.

A DISPATCH from Victoria, British Columbia, says: "The Chinese are again causing great trouble on the islands." It is noticeable, however, that the white men are the ones who cause the trouble. The gentlemen from the Flowery Kingdom are always worsted. The voice of Dennis Kearney is hushed, it seems, yet his sand lot creation, "the Chinese must go," is cherished by many of the laborers on the shores of Puget Sound and Vancouvers island.

AFTER the people have fully expressed hemselves on the subject of railroad commissioners, and emphatically said they were opposed to such a law, how can the senate, with any degree of consistency, pass a bill of that kind? It is more plainly shown than ever before that the railroad lobbyists are serving their masters.

THE papers are busily engaged in figuring on the question: "Is Foraker for Blaine or Sherman?" Another interesting way to put it: Is the man from Maine for Foraker, or Sherman; or is Sherman for Blaine or Foraker? A question might arise.

In the house Thursday a raid was made on the treasury. The modest sum of \$166,700 was appropriated for build-

shot.

ings at Nebraska City, Norfolk and Kearney. While the raid was successful it may be well to state that no one was

HOUSE ROLL number 0, Mr. Agee, pursues his normal school bill with all the vigor of his appropriation soul. If desperation and buzz-saw eloquence are to be considered, then Mr. Agee will reap his harvest, if his condition continues normal.

NEBRASKA boasts of her open winters, her good roads and health-restoring atmosphere. She never has much to say regarding her legislature. In fact that is the only epidemic to which we are exposed.

THE bill to grant a pension to the widow of John A. Logan, was defeated. Eloquent pleas in behalf of the measure were made by many members but with out avail. There was no precedent.

demu this society, say some of the bishops, In the United States senate Thursday, Senator Hoar waxed warm and wrathy. He should remember his own kind and and gentle admonition to the south and

KNIGHTS AND THE CHURCH. More Facts Gleaned About the Reports Made at Rome. OFGANIZED LABOR ENDORSED.

The Full Document Submitted By the Late Papal Ablegate in the United States to the

Holy l'ather. Mgr. Straniero's Report. [Copyright 188; by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, March 4.- | New York Herald Cable

Special to the BEE. |-Having heard from a friend of Mgr. Straniero, lately papal ablegate in the United States, that in a report on the present condition of the Catholic church in America, that prelate had included a special statement on the Knights of Labor, I called on the monsigneur to-day and asked him whether he could give me any information as to the contents of the document. The monsignor, who seemed rather taken aback by my question, replied that his report was not addressed to the public, but to the holy father. "All I can tell you," said e, "is that in its general lines my report is in harmony with the views expressed by the American archbishops and bishops, with many of whom I have had frequent opportunities of discussing the subject." The monsignor regretted that he could not say n. more, and declined to communicate the report to the Herald, This was discouraging, but as I had reason to know that copies of the document had been in the hands of vari-

ous distinguished prelates, in Rome, I renewed my attempt to get it from another quarter. At last I succeeded, and I herewith

THE REPORT.

give it in full:

"This is a difficult matter to deal with, not ecause the question is not plain and distinct, but because the people do not take the same view of the subject. It will therefore, be well to express as briefly as possible the opinion of that portion of the episcopate and lergy which embraces not only the majority but the most learned of American priesthood The Knights of Labor is a society composed of about a million workingmen, half of whom perhaps belong to the Catholic religion. The society has, however, neither political nor religious bias. Its object is to guard, in an honest and legal manner, the compensation due to the laboring classes or the work they have performed against the despotic proprietor or contractor and TO OPPOSE THE INJUSTICES

that may be committed against these poor sons of labor. This society has but lately

sprung up in America. It has been received with favor by the whole working class, and has suddenly developed great strength. There are many, however, who for reasons not yet sufficiently explained, were very much alarmed at the appearance of this society. They said that its objects were secret and its intentions bad, and therefore it should be continued as a secret society. Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, it seems, by a decree of the sacred office. condemned the association as a secret society and forbade all Catholics to become Knights of Labor under penalty of being excommunicated by the church. The American episcopate was generally opposed to such measures, which, though possibly suitable to Canadian Catholics, might prove unwise when applied to Americans should it be considered necessary to extend these measures to the United States. They said in the country we live under circumstances different to those which exist in old Canada. Here we see big companies started with enormous capital and extensive plant which come into existand disappear in the same year. If we con-

we shall give it more importance than it deserves. WE MUST REMEMBER ideas and sure to be heard, and if they are not listened to who will be blamed! must not for getthat the majority of Catholics in the United States belong to the working class, the class which has the greatest interest in this organization. Representatives of against the exorbitant pretentions of the United States will believe themselves to have not been properly heard by us. . Now who statement of the American episcopate is justified, as far as we can see for the statistics of the Knights of Labor are not secret to any one. They are printed and freely issued to any one who asks for them. There is not a single article in their statutes which can be properly condemned from a Catholic point of view. So I was told by a professor, a learned Italian theologian, who for two years has been teaching theology in one of the leading colleges in America. allow, he says, that not all of the society are the most honest people of the United States, and I know that many of them are imbued with ideas somewhat opposed to social order. But it must be allowed that the society is not

responsible for all the ideas of its members

when it neither teaches nor recommends

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

let us say, frankly, did not see the ques

tion of the Knights of Labor from a univer-

sal standpoint, but only a very restricted

space around his eyeglasses, which did not

not deny that oppressed as she has been for

many years by the curse of secret societies, if

which in their plans and not in their princi

never gain ground in the United States. The

holy see requested the American episcopate

affair. The episcopate met at Baltimore

last October and decided to ask the

fearing that the result would do more harn

in the United States remained untouched

and Mr. Powderly, the master-workman, who

is a Catholic, will do his best to prevent the

soclety from committing anything against

the civil or ecclesiastical laws which might

be condemned by the church or the state.

The social question, however, has a greater

importance in America than elsewhere, be

cause there the capitalists are embarrassed

by over production, and as the profits to-day

are less than were formerly the pay of the

poor workingman is reduced, and so the

workingmen strike. And since it is very dif-

ticult to restrain the passions of people who

THE RESULT 18

that serious riots and events damaging to a

well ordered society frequently occur. Every-

where in America are formed societies to

better as much as possible their condition.

Some times it is hard for these poor working-

men, and the societies are in full sympathy

with the workingmen and do their best to

improve their condition. Last November

they tried to elect as mayor of New York, a

certain over-enthusiastic Henry George, the

strong supporter of these ideas. Mr. George

to all men, and that it should be divided pro

portionately between them. Then he says

that in every state the government is the ab-

solute owner of all lands within the state.

because the ruler is the representative of the

people. It lies between the ruler and the

government to divide the land between the

citizens in equal portions. Is it just that a

ory asserts that the world belongs

want bread and work,

such ideas in its statutes.

that in the United States the citizens are accustomed to freedom and independence in overcome all opposition in Ohio. LONDON, March 4 .- An indictment has been found against George Anderson, the alleged American judge, who is accused of swindling Charles Deakin, of Susquehanna. Pa., out of large sums of money under the pretense that the laboring class have met and spoken he was prosecuting a suit for a large English estate to which Deakin was was convinced he was helr to. Anderson, on being ar-raigned to-day,he defended himsolf. He plead not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced capitalists and if they are condemned it is certain that the Knights of Labor in the been wrongly condemned and that they have to five years penal servitude. can anticipate the consequence? This PITTSBURG, March 4.-All freight brakemen on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have joined with those employed an the Mount Pleasant branch in the demand for higher wages. The officials state that the increase will be refused. St. John can no longer gaze upon Kansas with the proud reflection that his name is attached to one of her counties; but he can place his hand on his pocket and thank his stars that the democrats paid him a liberal rice for his treachery.

rich man should own a large extent of land and a poor man nothing? It is well understood that Mr. George's theories would be absolutely absurd if they referred to an existing order of things, or which was really a possibility, but the worst of it is that he would try to bring about such an order of things. That is the gist of the question. Not all the followers of Mr. George's ideas are people of moderation. The means which they would adopt to gain their ends are neither equitable nor right. But it is plain that Mr. George is not to be blamed for this.

WHAT IS TO BE REGRETTED

is that a priest of New York, a doctor of Rome, and generally considered a wise and prudent man, Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Stephen's church of that city, departin : from the usual customs of the American Catholic clergy, who do not interfere with politics, began to advocate the candidacy of Mr. George, and to show sympathies with his theories. The excellent bishop of New York, Mgr. Corrigan requested him to desist from his course. This admonition had no effect other than to make Dr. McGlynn rebel against the authority of the archbishop. Mgr. Corrigan was obliged to suspend him, and now this priest will probably come to Rome to defend his actions, which no one can justify. In the meantime the archbishops, in a pastoral letter published just after the meeting of the diocesan synod in New York last November, considered it his duty to enter into the social question, reproving the ideas of Mr. George, The latter in an open letter published in the daily papers of December 8, replied insolently to the archbishop, trying to confute the pastoral letter. It is thought Dr. McGlynn

HAD A HAND IN THIS REPLY.

People became much excited about the matter, and the archbishop, to avoid further complications, is organizing, with the estimable Major John Keely, commander of the order of St. Gregory the Great, a Catholic society guided by the doctrines of the church. to prevent these dangerous doctrines gaining a further foothold and to prevent their doing

harm to the well-being and morals of society." Now, what will be the final verdict? Well in the first place, no verdict of any kind is expected for weeks, perhaps for months, Roma est mora is as true now as ever. Popes and propagandas are not accustomed to make a weighty decision in a hurry. Practically, the unanimous views of the American bishops are backed so strongly and op portunely by the independent report of the Roman ablegate that they cannot but carry immense weight. It is said that Cardinal Taschereau is anxious to have the question referred to the holy office, where precedent is all decisive and judgment once uttered is irrevocable, but the pope, who is also prefect of the inquisition, may vetoe the proposed transfer from the propaganda. The last word in any case will be said by the Holy Father and Leo XIII is neither rash nor

Sir Knight Pullman.

illiberal.

CHICAGO, March 4.- |Special Telegram to the BEE]-The News' New York special says: It has just come out that George M. Pullman has been knighted by King Humbert of Italy. The order of knighthood document n Italian, but accompanied by an English translation, was received, ribbon Anglish translation, was received, ribbon and all, through the mail shortly before Mr. Puliman left Chicago for this city. The insignia has not yet been received, but letters accompanying the appointment said they would be forwarded very soon. The knight-ing of Puliman was a surprise to him. He met King Humbert when he was abroad and has some accurations with him. has some acquaintance with him.

Sherman's Combination,

CINCINNATI, March 4. - |Special Telegram to the BEE.]-It is authoritively stated that an alliance has been formed between Senator Sherman, Governor Foraker and Congressman Butterworth, to secure Sherman's gressman Butterworth, to secure Sherman's nomination to the presidency. The terms of the agreement are that Foraker shall not be a candidate for governor this fall, but the nomination be given to Butterworth. If Sherman succeeds Foraker is to be elected United States senator. The combination, if it holds together, is very strong, and can

A Swindler Sent Up.

Strike of Brakemen.

Verily, He Has His Reward.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

having a great run. Why not dramatize the bills introduced by Colby under the 'itle of "A Tin Horn Soldier?"

THE Nebraska legislature has room to congratulate itself that it is not in the Indiana state house. Even this is not admitting much for the Lincoln states men.

An eastern paper refers to Mr. Randall's reverse. It will be necessary to specify the particular reverse meant, in order to secure the full amount of sympathy.

WHEN we remember the great number of bills that he has vetoed, the impression some way prevails that after all Cleve land is a bigger man than both houses of congress.

"WE do like enterprise," and yet we object to our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, publishing a badly battered picture of Lydia E. Pinkham signed "yours for hegith, Mrs. Druse,"

THE New York Herald writes a column on "The Way to Democratic Success." After twenty-five years of watching and waiting, to know that the way has finally been found, is certainly gratifying to the long deluded.

IT is said that the Dakota legislature has expressed its intention of remaining in session all summer. In the "advantages of Dakota" real estate agents will be obliged to get around this in some way.

Coverer Di TLER has recently invested \$100,000 in Chicago real estate. The cock-eyed goddess of reform evidently wishes to locate in a city where the sidewalks are not suppery and old maids are unknown.

Up to March 3, only one bill had passed both houses of the Missouri legislature. Nebraska goes above this record and claims the passage of two or three bills to March 1. One was a bill appropriating money to pay members and clerks, and the other, if we remember correctly, was a bill by Colby prohibiting the ground-hog from looking at its shadow.

A NEW YORK jury has found that entering the marriage state when intoxicated is illegal; that while a ceremony of marriage might be performed between the parties, it was void if either of them were intoxicated. Now if a jury would find that intoxication and neglect after marriage figured in the general result there might be presented a smoother path for many.

INASMUCH as there has been a great deal said about the responsibility of bidders for paving and other public work, it would be only good business sense for the city council to carefully investigate the ability of contractors to carry out their undertakings, and in every case a good and sufficient bond should be required. It is highly important that the work laid out should be pushed rapidly and completed this year. In order to do this the contractors must have ample neans at their command.

session are the electoral count bill, the anti-polygamy bill, and the bill providing for the redemption of the trade dollar. The fortifications bill, which provided for coast defenses, failed in conference committee, owing to a radical disagreement on the question of steel and iron guns, and our unprotected coasts will remain as they are for the

sideration.

next two years. There is promise of better security, however, in the appropriation for the construction of a number of warships, batteries and torpedo boats. Owing to the dilatory policy of Mr. Randall, the deficiency bill was passed too late to be engrossed, and consequently failed. It only needed such an incident to fully establish the danger of the practice which Randall has pursued from year to year, and at the last session more defiantly than ever. The bill prohibiting the employment of alien labor on public buildings and works failed to become a law, not having received the

signature of the president, and Mr. Cleveland disposed of the river and harbor bill with a pocket veto. Some other measures that passed both houses were not signed by the president and are not laws. Among the notable omissions of congress was the failure to provide any relief for the national banks that will be required before the close of the current fiscal year to replace three per cent. bonds, new held as security circulation, with for other bonds. No congress left its calendar so cumbered as did the fortyninth. It is estimated that not less than 2,000 measures, representing work in committee and elsewhere, were not reached, many of which died with congress. It is a matter for congratulation that the necessary work was done so as to avoid a called session-for which the republican senate justly deserves the credit-and it is not doubted that the country will feel a sense of gratification and relief in the fact that the forty-ninth congress is at an end.

House Usurpations. At the beginning of the last legislative day of the congress just closed Senator Hoar strongly re-inforced the previous declarations of Senator Edmunds on the willful, inexcusable and absolutely revolutionary practice of the democratic house in holding back the important ap propriation bills until the last few days of the sessions, thus practically compelling the senate to accept what it dictates, to submit to what it chooses to reject under penalty of a failure of these bills and the necessity for an extra session. We have already commented upon the arbitrary and autocratic conduct of Mr Randall, chairman of the house commit tee on appropriations, in this matter, but although some of his fellow democrats in the house may grumble, they are all alike responsible, because they have the power and it is their duty to correct the evil. Their chief reliance has hitherto been upon the patriotism of the republican majority in the senate to accept their dictation rather than by refusing to subject the country to the expense of extra sessions. But Senators Edmunds and Hoar have given the house distinct notice that it has presumed too far and too often in this direction, and that its meeting of Russian generals has tions and guarantees, principal among

number of Americans, our minister having been recently overwhelmed with ap plications. It thus appears that the jubilee festivities have been given an entirely auspicious opening, which it may be hoped will prove to be a favorable augury.

The revolt of Bulgarian troops at Siles tria was short-lived, and its real motive and significance are not apparent, but in connection with other happenings in that region it has served to divert attention from the west to the east. Most naturally the responsibility is laid at the door of Russia. There are evidences that that power is still in a state of unrest, not only in a military but commercial and financial point of view. Her last budget was one of the poorest exhibits made by any government at any time, the deficit being enormous. The latest economic proposal is to scale the value of the paper ruble 50 per cent; in other words, to declare it legal tender at its actual instead of its face value. This would be a serious shock to all foreign holders of Russian securities, and its effect on the European bourses can be better imagined than described. There are signs of trouble. Large bodies of Russian troops, including clouds of Cossacks, are being massed on the frontier of Austrian Gallicia; a

raise more hogs. ernment has issued an order for the dissolution of the union of Alsatian choral

Is it not almost time to announce the sacrifices intended for the spring election?

THE senate has passed a commission bill, meaningless except to the railroads,

PROMINENT PERSONS.

knowledge, exclude Germans, will be dis-Ex-Congressman Mitchell, of Milwaukee, solved. Advocates of an effective Gers worth \$15,000,000. manization desire the temporary suspen-

Henry Ward Beecher will soon begin work upon his autobiography. The London Court Society Review pubschools, and a government administration

lishes a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland. Madame Barrios, widow of the late President Barrios of Guatemala, is a society

lioness at Washington this winter. Anna Dickinson has been very ill at her

tainly to center in England this season. home in Pittsburg, Pa., but she is now able Not only is the jubilee ocean race to be to sit up and dictate her correspondence. represented by the smaller American Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Bowen, of sails, but it is now announced that the the New York Independent, have not spoken Mayflower, the fleetest sloop in America, for fifteen years, although they live within a is to cross the ocean prepared to enter block of each other. several of the regular contests. Her main object is to bring back the queen's cup.

Joel Chandler Harris, author of the Uncle Remus' stories, has a lovely home in Atlanta, where he lives with his wife, their six chil dren and his mother.

fend America's cup against the cutter President McCosh, of Princeton, and Drs now on the stocks in Scotland. The vir-Talmage, Storrs and Hodge are to address, tues of the American skimming dish will with other speakers, an anti-secret society therefore be thoroughly tested on both convention in Chicago about March 20.

sides of the water and more definite con-Martin F. Tupper, according to private adclusions reached as to the comparative vices from London, is almost entirely broken down in health. He can neither read, write nor speak intelligibly, though his mind is clear. He will be seventy-seven next July. William J. Havnes, of St. Louis, who will be 100 years old if he lives until December next, was on the staff of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, was engineer of the first steamboat that arrived at St. Louis from the south, and run the first locomotive losses of any previous winter. The that ever left St. Louis for the west.

> of his or to anybody else, but is the demand of the democratic party for a thorough, genuine democratic policy. The art of popular in the democracy consists of being most deeply penetrated with democratic prin ciples. Governor Hill possesses that art. Mr. Cleveland does not possess it or has forgotten it.

Music at Home.

Edmund C. Stedman. I sat beneath a fragrant tasselled tree, Whose trunk encolling vines had made to be A glossy front of leafage. Sweet the air. Far off the smoke-velled city and its care, Prectous and near the book within my hand— The deathless song of that immortal land Wherefrom Keats took his young Endymion And laurelled bards enow their wreaths have

When from some topmost spray began to

chant And flute and trill a warbling visitant, A cat-bird, riotous the world above, Hastening to spend his heritance ere love Should change to madness in his throat, Leaving him naught but one discordant note. And as my home-bred chorister outvied The nightingale, old Envland's lark beside, I thought-what need I borrow? Lustier thought-what need 1 borrow?

company as there was against cable railways on the part of the horse car com-

pany. This is but natural, as the opposition

fire; No sunrise chant on ancient shore and sea, Since sang the morning stars, more wort arises from motives of self-interest. But the point that no new franchise should be granted is not well taken. The BEE,

Than ours, once uttered from the very heart Of the glad race that here shall act its part; Blithe prodigal, the rhythm free and strong however, does maintain that no franchise should be granted without certain condi-Of thy brave voice forcasts our poet's song

But Grover Will be Left. New York Tribune.

A lecturer on "Lefthandness," the other day stated that acts performed with the left hand are often done without any sincerity of purpose and are no more than dumb mo-tions. President Cleveland must be working at civil service reform with his left hand and reach beyond Canada. As for Canada we do for a second term with his right hand.

> They Have Eyes. But See Not. New York Herald

would be expedient to except such societies The prohibitionists have neither eyes nor ars. They are good men and conscientious, ples maintain their secrets. The secret socibut they are ignorant of the laws of progress. eties in Canada are such however as would If they had been present the morning of the first day of creation they would have protested against taking six days to accomplish to give its judgment on this important the result. They would have passed a vote that the Lord must either make the world at once or not make it at all. They know nothholy see not to touch so difficult a question ing about the history of social progress, and not to condemn the Knights of Labor, whose plain teaching is that, although you aim at what is perfect, you must go through than good. Therefore the Knights of Labor a great many imperfect states to get at it

"They never throw anything away in New England," T. B. Aldrich says, "they always put it up in the attic."



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paying 8 per cent. interest on time deposits. These losses are largely the result of overstocking the ranges, and a chant failure to provide hay and shelter. Providence is a good thing to depend upon, but man must pull his own oar at

THERE is as much opposition to the

new cable railway on the part of the old Than ours earth has not-nor her scroll a

Ampler of human glory and desire; To touch the plume, the brush, the lips, with

shall be

storm of February was especially severe. The Loaves and Fishes. The destruction in many flocks and herds New York Sun. If there is a Hill boom it is due to no effort is alleady known to amount from 12 to 25 per cent., and the present condition

badly frozen that they will die through inability to seek the!r, food. One stock-

of the stock makes it probable that the loss will yet reach 50 per cent. Sheep have been smothered in the snow by

thousands, and others have their feet so

NOTWITHSTANDING many reports to the contrary it appears now from specific and detailed statements that there have been immense losses of sheep and cattle on the Montana ranges during the winter just closing, exceeding by far the